SNEZHKO, V.I.; KHARCHENKO, P.F.

Welding equipment in the U.S.S.R. and abroad. Avtom. svar. 18
no.5:60-65 My '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Comparative   U
           Oncology. Tumors of Man

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27469

Author   : Kharchenko, P.G.
Inst   :———————
Title   : Remote Results of Surgical Treatment of Stomach Polyps

Orig Pub   : Khirurgiya, 1957, No 7, 70-73

Abstract   : 132 patients with stomach polyps were under the author's
observation; of them, 86 were operated. The rest had
single polyps with dimensions of 1-1.5 cm. They were
treated by conservative means under which it was esta-
blished that polyps may exist for several years without ob-
servable changes. In a study of remote results of stomach
resection in 60 patients, good results ("feeling well",
absence of pains and dyspeptic disturbances) were observed
in 18 patients, satisfactory results in 11, recurring of
polyps were discovered in 5, development of carcinoma in

Card 1/2   Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kafedry Tsentral' in-ta usovershenstvovaniya
                 - 25 -   vrachey na baze Tsentral' klinicheskoy
                          bol'nitsy Ministerstva putey soobshcheniy
                          N. A. Semashko

KHARCHENKO, P.G., kand.med.nauk

Hyperplasia of a portion of the gastric mucosa. Khirurgiia 34
no.9:53-56 S '58.   (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry khirurgii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. V.R. Braytsev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (dir. - prof. V.P. Lebedeva).
              (MUCOUS MEMBRANE)   (STOMACH--DISEASES)

KHARCHENKO, Polina Georgiyevna

[Polyps of the stomach and their surgical treatment] Polipy
zheludka i ikh khirurgicheskoe lechenie. Moskva, Medgiz,
1959. 125 p.   (MIRA 13:12)
            (STOMACH--DISEASES)

KHARCHENKO, P.G. (Moskva, ul. Usacheva, d.29, korp. 4 kv. 233)

Case of endometriosis of the rectum and vagina. Vop.onk. 5 no.8: 209-212 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry khirurgii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.R. Braytsev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - prof. V.P. Lebedeva).

(ENDOMETRIOSIS case reports)
(RECTUM dis.)
(VAGINA dis.)

KHARCHENKO, P.G. (Moskva)

Polyps of the stomach. Med.sestra 18 no.6:25-28 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz bol'nitsy imeni N.A.Semashko Ministerstva putey soobshche-
niya.
(STOMACH--TUMORS)

KHARCHENKO, Petr Nikolayevich, inzh.; SMIRNOVA, N.A., prof., red.;
PANIVAN, P.S., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Accident prevention in the assembly, use, and disassembly of
scaffolds and trestles]Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri montazhe, eks-
pluatatsii i demontazhe lesov i podmostei. Pod obshchei red.
N.A.Smirnova. Leningrad, Leningr. dom nauchno-tekhn.propagandy,
1962.   23 p. (Bibliotechka stroitelia po tekhnike bezopasnosti,
no.12)   (MIRA 16:2)
           (Scaffolding--Safety measures)

KHARCHENKO, S. YE.

Tractors

Effect of structural parameters of the caterpillar engine on the traction quality of a tractor. Avt. trakt. prom, no. 3. 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KHARCHEV, P. Ye.

Dynamometer

Hydraulic rotary dynamograph. Avt. trakt. prom. no. 4, 1952.

KHARCHENKO, R.I., inzh.; SIGALOVSKIY, K.K., inzh.

Furniture boards filled with corn waste. Der.prom. 7 no.3:26-27 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Mebel'no-konstruktorskoye byuro Ukrpromsoveta.
(Furniture)

KHARCHENKO, R. I., inzh.; SIGALOVSKIY, K.K., inzh.

Using sedge for stuffing upholstered furniture. Der. prom. 7
no.8:15 Ag '58.   (MIRA 11:9)

1. Mebel'no-konstruktorskoye byuro Ukrpromsoveta.
            (Sedges)   (Upholstery)

KHARCHENKO, R.I., inzh.; TSAREGRADSKIY, Ye.K., inzh.

Birch tar as a substitute for shellac. Der.prom. 8 no.3:22 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Birch)   (Wood tar)

KHARCHENKO, R.I.; TSAREGRADSKIY, Ye.K.

Improving the production of birchbark tar. Gidroliz i lesokhim.
prom. 13 no.2:12-13 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. TSentral'noye mebel'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ukrpromsoveta.
(Wood tar)   (Birch)

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KHARCHENKO, R.I., inzh.; SIGALOVSKIY, K.K., inzh.

Use of synthetic glue for the manufacture of moldings. Der. prom.
10 no. 4:22-23 Ap '61.   (MIRA 14:4)
                    (Moldings) (Glue)

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KHARCHENKO, R.O.; TSAREGRADSKIY, Ye.K.

Lacquers made from birch tar for furniture finishing. Der. prom. 9 no.4:15-16 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'noye mebel'no-konstruktorskoye byuro Ukrpromsoveta. (Lacquer and lacquering)

KHARCHENKO, R.R., and TEMNIKOV, F.YE

Electric Measurement of Nonelectric Magnitudes. Gos-Energo-Izdat
(1948)

FA 228T58

KHARCHENKO, R. R.

USSR/Electricity - Measuring Instruments   Apr 52

"Experimental Determination of the Dynamic Char-
acteristics and Structural Parameters of Moving-
Coil Instruments," Docent R. R. Kharchenko, Cand
Tech Sci, Moscow Power Eng Inst imeni Molotov

"Elektrichestvo" No 4, pp 62-71

On the basic of general converter theory, derives
the eqs for the frequency response, transfer func-
tion, and elec equiv circuit of moving-coil in-
struments. Submitted 30 Oct 51.

228T58

Electrical Engineering
Abst.
Section B
March 1954
Instruments, Measuring
Apparatus.

621.317.7.082.74
377. Impulse behaviour of instruments with electromagnetic systems. R. R. Kharchenko. Elektrichestvo, 1953, No. 5, 30-4. In Russian.
Impulse reactions of the moving systems of electromagnetic instruments are important in many fields of measurement, e.g. ballistic measurements of magnetic quantities, recording of impulse waves and analogous variations of non-electrical quantities by electromagnetic oscillographs (particularly cardiographs), in the relations between response time and given deflections of electromagnetic relays in automatic control circuits and in the assessment of the dynamic errors of some types of vibrometers and seismographs. A systematic investigation, as presented, must distinguish between the various forms of impulse, and Duhamel's equations are appropriate for finding analytical expressions for the reactions of the instruments. However, the evaluation of the formulae for various types of damping is very laborious and this has been simplified by deriving nomograms for the determination of the ballistic errors for various forms of impulse.   B. F. Kraus

KHARCHENKO, R.R., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Ballistic calibration of a galvanometer connected into a steel-
containing circuit. Trudy MEI no.13:103-107 '53.   (MIRA 11:4)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. V.M. Molotova, Kafedra
elektropriborostroyeniya.
                        (Galvanometer)

KHARCHENKO, R.R., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KUTYASHOVA, Ye.M., assist.

Method for exact measurement of alternating currents. Trudy MEI
(MIRA 11:4)
no.13:108-116 '53.

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. V.M. Molotva, Kafedra
elektropriborostroyeniya.
(Electric currents, Alternating—Measurements)

FD-1400

USSR/Electronics - Resonance filters

Card 1/1   : Pub. 10 - 9/12

Author   : Kharchenko, R. R. (Moscow)

Title   : Electromechanical resonance filter of low-frequency current

Periodical : Avtom. i telem., 15, No 6, 554-562, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract   : The author shows that the electromechanical transducer [preobrazovatel']
can fulfill the functions of the electrical filter in circuits of infra-low
frequencies. For one type of such filters the author investigates the
frequency characteristics and considers a concrete example of its applica-
tion. He shows that electromechanical filters possess definite prospects,
especially in the region of applicability discussed. Two references, both
by the same author: "Experimental determination of dynamic characteristics
and design parameters of instruments in a magnetoelectrical system," Elek-
trichestvo, No 4, 1952; "Impulse reaction of instruments in a magnetoelec-
trical system," Elektrichestvo, No 5, 1953.

Institution :

Submitted   : December 4, 1953

Kharchenko, R.R.

AID P - 4097

Subject   : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2   Pub. 27 - 8/24

Author   : Kharchenko, R. R., Kand. Tech. Sci., Dotsent, Moscow

Title   : Dynamics of magnetoelectric instruments under conditions
                of strong damping.

Periodical   : Elektrichestvo, 11, 47-54, N 1955

Abstract   : The author studies the behavior of magnetoelectric
                instruments under conditions of strong damping, i.e.,
                when the degree of damping $\beta > 1$. These conditions
                are much less studied than those where $\beta < 1$. The
                degree of damping largely determines the properties,
                characteristics, and area of application of the various
                kinds of magneto-electric instruments. The author
                investigates the basic dynamic characteristics: transi-
                tion, frequency response, ballistic, and a few time
                characteristics. To express these characteristics, the
                author introduces simple approximating formulas in which

AID P - 4097

Elektrichestvo, 11, 47-54, N 1955

Card 2/2   Pub. 27 - 8/24

the time constant of the instruments becomes their new
parameter. He then separates the two most important
general groups of instruments: reproducing (like
oscillographs) and integrating (like fluxmeters), and
determines several data for them. Two tables, 8 diagrams,
3 Soviet references (1937-1953).

Institution : Moscow Power Engineering Institute im. Molotov

Submitted   : Ap 15, 1955

KHARCHENKO, R.R.

Corrections for the dynamic characteristics of electronic measuring
instruments and recorders. Priborostroenie no.2:21-26 F '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

(Electronic instruments)

KHARCHENKO, N.K.

AUTHOR: Gikis, A. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

TITLE: Inter-University Scientific Conference on Electric
          Measuring Instruments and Technical Means of Automation
          (Mezhvuzovskaya nauchnaya konferentsiya po
          elektroizmeritel'nym priboram i tekhnicheskim sredstvam
          avtomatiki)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika,
          1958, Nr 9, pp 130-135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held at the Leningradskiy
          elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Ul'yanova
          (Lenina) (Leningrad Electro-technical Institute imeni
          V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)) on November 11-15, 1958. The
          representatives of eleven higher teaching establishments
          and three research institutes participated and a large
          number of specialists of various industrial undertakings
          were present.

          Assistant M. M. Fetisov (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)
          presented a paper on the "Basic problems of the theory
          of automatic electric metering instruments with reverse
          transformation for measuring non-electrical magnitudes.
          The method is based fundamentally in compensating the
          measured non-electrical magnitude with a similar
          magnitude produced by means of a transducer.
          Professor N. N. Kharchenko (Moscow Lenin Order Power
          Institute) presented the paper "Determination of the
          dynamic errors of a magneto-electric oscillograph by means
          of analogues".
          N. F. Suvid (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute) presented the
          paper "Measurements using magnetic bridges".
          In addition to this, three further papers were read on
          magnetic measurements.

KHARchenko, R. R.

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SOV/119-59-5-15/15

The Inter-university Scientific Conference on
Electrical Measuring Instruments and on the Technical
Means of Automation

accurate automatic quotient-type meters in digital computations.
R. R. Devishako: Methods of determining the dynamic errors
of a magnetic oscilloscope by simulation. P. P. Ornatskiy:
Problems in measuring electric quantities at extremely low
frequencies by electrical indicating instruments of various
systems. L. F. Kulikovskiy: Novel types of a. c. compensators.
A. S. Horokran: Automatic bridges and a. c. compensators in
series production. L. I. Stolov: Some characteristics of
midget induction motors which can be used in measuring
technique and automation. B. A. Borodgev: Ultrasonic
pressure- and liquid level gage. Yu. A. Skripnik: The
circuitry of a phase—sensitive commutation indicator for
a. c. semi-equilibrium bridges. K. F. Suvid: The application
of instruments with magnetic bridges, which permit a
considerable simplification of the design of the apparatus
and the circuitry used in the measurement of non-electric
quantities. V. / Vrants: Method of increasing the
sensitivity of ... gen gas analyzer. P. V. Novitskiy:

Card 4/5

Design of apparatus for measuring vibration quantities.
V. V. Pavykov: Main types of non-linear semiconductor
resistors and possibilities of their application to
circuitry in automation and measuring technique. G. R.
Novopashenny: Development of measuring amplifiers with
semiconductor triodes. Ye. V. Novosel'tsev. M. A. Sairnov.
Ye. Ye. Afanas'yev. Ye. P. Ugryumov: Precision semiconductor
frequency meter operating according to the pulse-counting
principle. F. C. Nikitin and A. Bewalednikov: Methods of
measuring the magnetic field strength by means of bismuth
resistors and transducers operating on the Hall effect
principle. A resolution was adopted by the closing plenary
meeting of the Conference, which indicates ways of
improving and coordinating scientific research work in the
field of automation, electric measuring- and computing
technique.

Card 5/5

9(4), 9(6)

AUTHOR: Kharchenko, R. R., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor

TITLE: Determination of the Dynamic Errors of an Electromagnetic Oscil-
            lograph by Application of Similarity (Opredeleniye dinamicheskikh
            pogreshnostey magnitoelektricheskogo ostsillografa posredstvom
            modellirovaniya)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the reproducibility of time-dependent quantities
             by means of an oscillograph has hitherto not been exhaustively
             treated, and new solutions may be found. According to the opinion
             of the author this problem can be formulated in the following
             two ways: 1) Determination of the reproducibility of recording
             if the signal and the transmission characteristics of the oscil-
             lograph are given. This constitutes the so-called direct problem.
             2) The determination of the signal, if the reproduction and the
             transmission characteristic of the oscillograph are given. This
             is the so-called inverse problem. It is clear how to solve
             these problems theoretically, but it proves to be difficult to
             apply the results to practice. For this reason other methods
             must be applied. The author resolved to use an electric simu-

Card 1/2

SOV/119-59-4-6/18
Determination of the Dynamic Errors of an Electromagnetic Oscillograph by Application of Similarity

lator of the oscillograph. The problem can be stated as follows: The vibration oscillograph transforms the electrical quantity $i(t)$ (the instantaneous value of the amperage) into the non-electrical quantity $\alpha(t)$ (the ordinate corresponding to the amperage i) by a linear operation. It is therefore required that the simulator should transform the electrical quantity $i(t)$ into another electrical quantity $i'(t)$. This problem is solved in two stages: At first the diagram of the simulating circuit was ascertained. Second, ways and means were found of realizing it in practice. The author took 2 circuits with 4 elements into closer consideration. The expressions specifying the corresponding transmission functions are written down explicitly. The course of the calculation is given step by step. The application of similarity to this problem is an excellent means of determining rapidly and reliably the dynamic errors of a vibration oscillograph. Only the direct problem lends itself to a direct solution by simulation. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

BYKOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; GRATSIANSKIY, Igor' Nikolayevich; KIFER,
      Isaak Iosifovich; KUTYASHOVA, Yelena Mikhaylovna; LEVIN, Mark
      Iosifovich; PRYTKOV, Vladimir Tikhonovich; STREKALOV, Ivan
      Alekseyevich; TALITSKIY, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KHARCHENKO,
      Roman Romanovich; SHUMILOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KASATKIN,
      A.S., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Course on electric measurements] Kurs elektricheskikh izmerenii.
Pod red. V.T.Prytkova i A.V.Talitukogo. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo.
Pt.1. 1960.   479 p. Pt.2. 1960. 430 p.   (MIRA 13:10)
            (Electric measurements)

TEMNIKOV, Fedor Yevgen'yevich; KHARCHENKO, R.R., prof., doktor tekhn.
    nauk, retsenzent; LEBEDEV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
    POLYAKOV, G.F., red.izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

    [Automatic recording instruments] Avtomaticheskie registriru-
    iushchie pribory. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
    tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 459 p.

                                                (MIRA 13:7)
            (Recording instruments)

(

S/115/60/000/02/014/031
D002/D003

AUTHOR: Kharchenko, R.R.

TITLE: Galvanometric Amplifiers With Photo-Converters for
             an Oscillograph

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, Nr 2, pp 21-26   (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Galvanometric amplifiers ("GU") are widely used for
             electric measurements but the calculation problems
             of their dynamic characteristics are only lightly
             treated in the existing literature $\angle$ Ref 1-5_$\rangle$, e.g.
             of the "LETI" amplifier (designed by B.P. Kozyrev)
             or the photo-compensating amplifier of the Lenin-
             gradskiy zavod "Vibrator" (Leningrad "Vibrator"
             Plant), designed by B.A. Seliber and S.G. Rabinovich.
             A.A. Nemura $\angle$ Ref 3_$\rangle$ studied a series of "GU"
             models for the type I vibrator of the "MPO-2"
             oscillograph using as input galvanometer the type
Card 1/3   VIII vibrator of the "MPO-2" and a vibrator of the

S/115/60/000/02/014/031
D002/D003

Galvanometric Amplifiers With Photo-Converters for an Oscillograph

geophysical "GB-IV" oscillograph. The author of
the present article investigated amplifiers for the
type VIII vibrator of the "MPO-2" oscillograph using
low-frequency galvanometers as input galvanometers,
on control springs of the "Vibrator" Plant, at fre-
quencies of 150-250 cycles. The block diagram of
the galvanometric amplifier with the photo-converter,
correction link and feedback circuit (Figure 1),is given.
The complete circuit of the model (Figure 5), the input
circuit and feedback circuit (Figure 2), and the
photoconverter (Figure 3), are also illustrated.
The galvanometer of the model has a frame resistance
of 22 ohms, and a full critical resistance of
342 ohms. The test results are shown in graphs
(Figure 6,7). At the Kafedra elektroizmeritel'noy
tekhniki MEI (Chair of Electromeasuring Technology
of MEI), the author took part in the development
Card 2/3   (for one channel) of a d.c. amplifier on transistors

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D002/D003

Galvanometric Amplifiers With Photo-Converters for an Oscillograph

and its substitution for the corresponding correction
amplifier on electronic tubes in the mentioned sy-
stem (Figure 1). Engineer S.G. Golub' participated
in the experiments. The investigation results give
a basis for the instrument industry for producing a
series of small-size multichannel "GU" with miniature
elements. There are 5 diagrams, 2 graphs, and 7 re-
ferences, 1 of which is English, 1 German, and 5
Soviet.

Card 3/3

S/119/60/000/06/02/016
B014/B014

AUTHOR: Kharchenko, R. R., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor

TITLE: On the Problem of Determining the Accuracy of Linear
         Measuring Transformers

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6, pp. 3-6

TEXT: By way of introduction, the author explains the fact that the
output quantity of a measuring transformer is not a constant function of
its input quantity (as in the case of an idealized measuring trans-
former). He mentions some causes of these errors, after which he
describes the inaccuracy of the usual error determination in which the
input and the output quantities are measured for various points of the
scale. The author suggests variants for determining the error of a
measuring transformer. First, he assumes that the accuracy of the
expression Y = f(X), where Y and X are the output and/or input quantity,
depends not only on the physical properties of such a transformer but
also on the shape of this characteristic. Four scales of linear measuring
transformers are graphically represented in Fig. 1. The problem of

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On the Problem of Determining the Accuracy   S/119/60/000/06/02/016
of Linear Measuring Transformers   B014/B014

transformer errors is discussed in a general manner by means of
diagram 1b. Formulas (8) and (8a) are derived, which hold for the
calculation of the relative transformation error at a certain scale point
and/or for the reduced error. For two high-precision transformers the
author developed test circuits shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Formulas are
derived for the calculation of the error of the amplification coeffi-
cient, and it is pointed out that the above-described simple methods
have stood the test. In conclusion, the author discusses the applicab-
ility of these methods in studying computers and control systems for
technical processes. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

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$9.6000 (1024, 1099, 1067)$

S/115/60/000/011/007/013
3019/B058

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, V. N., and Kharchenko, R. R.

TITLE: A Digital Bridge Made of Semiconductor Elements $'$)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 11, pp. 37 - 41

TEXT: D.C. bridges for measuring resistances have so far been made from electromechanical elements. The authors conducted studies concerning the design of digital bridges made of semiconductors. The key (Fig.1) is described as being the most important element of the bridge. In the scheme proposed here it consists of three junction-type triodes of the type Д202 (D202), two auxiliary ballast resistors and an auxiliary source. The function of this key is described in detail, the measuring part of the bridge with the keys is dealt with next, and the bridge circuit shown in Fig.4 is finally discussed. K_1 to K_{12} are the keys, T_1 to T_{12} are triggers, HО is a zero instrument, ГИ (GI) is an impulse generator, and TK a trigger key. The checkup of the bridge showed that it operates safely and warrants a measuring accuracy of 0.2 ohm in the

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A Digital Bridge Made of Semiconductor   S/115/60/000/011/007/013 ·
Elements   B019/B058

0 to 100 ohm range. It is specially pointed out that the reactance of
the resistance measured does not influence the measuring result at a
low inner resistance of the bridge source. There are 8 figures.

Legend to Fig.1:
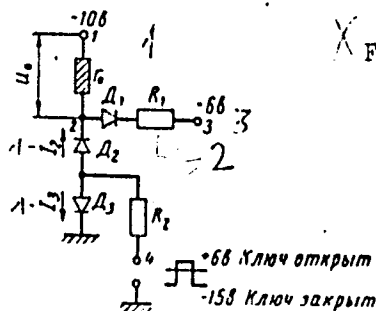1)junction-type triodes, 2) ballast
resistors, 3) auxiliary source.

Fig.1

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B019/B058

Fig.4

Legend to Fig.4:
1) keys, 2) trigger, 3) zero instrument, 4) impulse generator, 5) trigger key
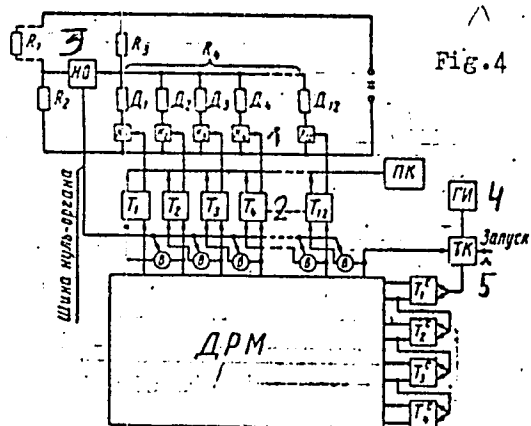
Card 3/3

26033
S/105/61/000/008/001/004
E194/E155

9,3240

AUTHORS: Kharchenko, R.R., Professor; and
          Semko, Yu.I., Engineer.   (Moscow)

TITLE: Measuring amplifiers for centralised automatic control
          systems

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1961, No.8, pp. 7-13

TEXT: The object of this article is to provide a general
review of d.c. amplifiers operating under impulse conditions with
input signals ranging from a few millivolts to some tens of milli-
volts and with output signals of 1 - 10 V. The type of amplifiers
considered are those which accurately reproduce the signal:
mis-match or zero-type amplifiers are excluded. Only electronic
amplifiers are considered because magnetic amplifiers are not
sufficiently accurate and galvanometer amplifiers not sufficiently
fast. Amplifier errors are subdivided into two classes. The first
class includes errors due to stray noise and zero drift; these
errors are denoted by γ, which is the ratio of the stray signal to
the rated output signal. It is shown that such errors depend not
only on the magnitude of γ but also on the point of the

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S/105/61/000/008/001/004

Measuring amplifiers for centralised..E194/E155

amplifier scale considered. The second class of errors is associated with instability of the amplification factor and non-linearity of the amplitude characteristic. The error is denoted by λ which is the ratio of the variation in the amplification factor at an arbitrary point on the scale to the rated output. In a linear amplifier the amplitude depends only on the value of λ and not on the magnitude of the amplified signal (or point on the scale). This is also approximately true for a non-linear amplifier. If both sources are to give the same error at a given point on the scale the error γ must be much less than the error λ. Accordingly it is of primary importance to reduce zero drift and noise. Consideration is then given to those stages in the structural circuit of the amplifier which mainly govern the value of γ and λ, and it is shown that in a three-stage amplifier with negative feedback the value of λ does not depend on the coupling between the stages, whereas the value of γ does. In practice, in simple three-stage amplifiers γ depends mainly on the first stage. The simple circuit of Fig.1 is then considered; here β denotes the feedback transmission factor. A numerical example shows that in this case the requirements in respect of zero drift and noise

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Measuring amplifiers for centralised... S/105/61/000/008/001/004
E194/E155

are very severe. Amplifiers with schematic diagrams similar to
Fig.1 normally have three stages; a modulator, an a.c. amplifier
and a demodulator. The modulators may be of various types but only
vibrator modulators have sufficiently low stray noise. Consequently
only such mechanical modulators can be used in highly accurate
amplifiers for small signals using the circuit of Fig.1. However,
the speed of operation of such an amplifier is quite inadequate.
Accordingly more complicated d.c. amplifiers have been developed.
They may be classified into two groups: the first employs a
combined system for transmitting the amplified signal (such as two
parallel channels, one low-frequency and one high, with common
feedback) with no device for zero drift correction. The second
group includes amplifiers in which the signal passes through one
wide-band d.c. amplifier with a device for zero drift correction.
The article proceeds to consider six schematic diagrams of special
amplifiers of which the first two are of the first class just
mentioned and the remainder of the second. The first schematic
diagram considered is that of Fig.2, in which the notation is as
follows: $Y_{\sim}$ - a.c. amplifier; YHC - direct-coupled d.c. amplifier;

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S/105/61/000/008/001/004
Measuring amplifiers for centralised....E194/E155

Σ - summator at input of direct-coupled d.c. amplifier; MДM- d.c.
amplifier with modulator at input and demodulator at output;
OOC - negative feedback link; ϕ - filter.   Amplifiers of this
circuit based on transistors have been described in the literature.
The second schematic diagram considered differs from the first only
in the absence of the a.c. amplifier. Both types may be equal in
respect of noise level; several variants have been constructed.
The schematic diagram of the next amplifier considered is shown in
Fig.4 where the notation is as hitherto with the addition that:
BП is a vibrator converter; Дg is a motor; and P is a
reduction gear. In this amplifier the zero drift of the wide-band
d.c. amplifier is periodically corrected. The correcting device
consists of a follow-up system which automatically reduces the zero
drift voltage to the threshold of sensitivity of the amplifier.
A disadvantage is that there are periodic interruptions in the
operation of the main amplifier. The next circuit considered is a
development of the previous one: the use of a motor is avoided,
thus improving the dynamics of the system and reducing its size.
In this case a capacitor is connected across the feed-back circuit.

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Measuring amplifiers for centralised.... S/105/61/000/008/001/004
E194/E155

motor and a reduction gear. These are all standard components of
an automatic electronic potentiometer. If the zero drift exceeds
the threshold of sensitivity of the device, the follow-up system
automatically balances the d.c. amplifier and annuls the zero
drift. As zero drift is quite slow the follow-up system can easily
correct it. In general, this system is better than the previous
one. Its bandwidth depends on the natural frequency characteristic
of the d.c. amplifier. Investigations have shown that amplifiers
of this type are promising. In an experimental model the remanent
zero drift did not exceed some tens of microvolts during four hours,
and instability of the d.c. amplification factor was of the order
of 0.2%.   There are 7 figures and 34 references: 26 Soviet and
8 non-Soviet. The four most recent English language references
read as follows:
Ref.22: T.J. Marcus. "Highly sensitive electronic chopper".
        Electronics, 1959, V.32, No.40.
Ref.28: B. Shackl and M. Beaney. "A zero correcting for use with
        d.c. amplifiers". Electronic Eng., 1957, V.29, No. 352.
Ref.32: J. Cederbaum, P. Balaban. "Automatic drift compensation in
        d.c. amplifiers". Rev.Sc.Instr., 1955, No. 8.
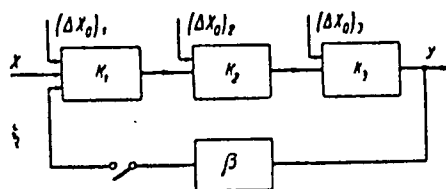Card 6/8

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Measuring amplifiers for centralised....
S/105/61/000/008/001/004;
E194/E155

. Ref.26: F.R. Bradley, R.M. Coy. Electronics, 1952, No.5.
SUBMITTED: March 8, 1961
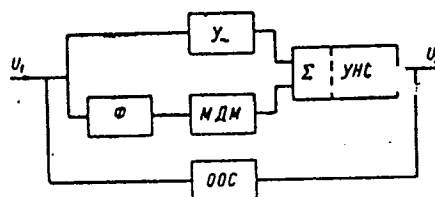
Card 7/ 8   Fig. 1   Fig. 2

DODIK, S.D.; KHARCHENKO, R.R., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsen-
     zent; KUTYASHOVA, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., nauchnyy
     red.; DIKAREVA, A.I., red.; BELYAYEVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

     [Transistorized d.c. voltage and current regulators]Polupro-
     vodnikovye stabilizatory postoiannogo napriazheniia i toka.
     Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1962. 352 p.
                                                (MIRA 15:12)
                    (Voltage regulators)
               (Electric power supply to apparatus)

S/119/62/000/001/002/011
D201/D302

AUTHORS: Konchalovskiy, V.Yu. and Kharchenko, R.R.

TITLE: A d.c. measuring amplifier with automatic zero drift
              correction

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1962, 10 - 12

TEXT: The authors describe a wide-band small-signal d.c. measuring
amplifier with a continuous astatic drift correction. The amplifier
has the following sections: 1) Directly coupled d.c. amplifier hav-
ing gain K and zero drift ΔU_{20}: the zero drift referred to the in-
put is $U_{10} = \Delta U_{20}/K$; 2) A resistive voltage divider D, having a
transfer coefficient 1/K and connected between the output of the d.
c. amplifier and the correcting circuit; 3) A correcting circuit,
consisting of series connected mechanical modulator, a.c. amplifier,
reversible motor, reduction gear and a rheostat, whose slider deter-
mines the zero level of the static amplitude characteristic of the
d.c. amplifier. It is easily shown that the residual

Card 1/2

KHARCHENKO, R.R., prof. (Moskva); KONCHALOVSKIY, V.Yu., inzh. (Moskva)

Automatic measuring devices with analog and digital outputs.
Elektrichestvo no.4:36-40 Ap '62.   (MIRA 15:5)
                  (Electric instruments--Automation)
                  (Electric measurements)

S/105/63/000/004/001/002
A055/A126

AUTHORS: Kharchenko, R.R., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Syropya-
              tova, R.Ya., Seitov, A.A., - Engineers

TITLE: Stabilized semiconductor power supplies for automatic measuring de-
              vices

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, no. 4, 1963, 39 - 44

TEXT: Basing themselves on the work by S.D. Dodik [Poluprovodnikovyye
stabilizatory napryazheniya i toka (Current and voltage semiconductor-stabiliz-
ers), Izd. "Sovetskoye Radio", 1962], the authors developed and analyzed two
types of stabilized semiconductor power supplies, for 20 v and 5 v, respective-
ly. The first part of the present article is devoted to the theory of the semi-
conductor voltage stabilizers of the comparison type; formulae are derived,
giving the stabilization coefficient K_{inp}, the stabilizer output impedance
r_{outp} and its temperature coefficient γ as functions of the parameters of the
circuit; the conditions are determined under which K_{inp} becomes as high as
possible, and r_{outp} and γ as small as possible. In the second part of the

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Stabilized semiconductor power supplies for ....

S/105/63/000/004/001/002
A055/A126

article, the authors describe the models of the two types of stabilized power supplies developed by them: 1) U_{outp} = 20 v; I_{load} = 0 ÷ 50 ma; 2) U_{outp} = = 5v; I_{load} = 20 ÷ 200 ma. The complete circuit diagrams of both models are reproduced and commented upon. In both models, the controlling element consists of a composite triode T_1 — T_2 — T_3. The experimentally plotted characteristics of both stabilizers are reproduced. A table shows that the total instability of these stabilizers is included between 0.05 and 0.1%. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power-Engineering In-
stitute).

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1962

Card 2/2

L 1462-65   EWT(d)/EED-2   Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4   AFTC(b)/RAEM(i)/ESD(dp)/

PS GG

S/0105/64/000/008/0001/0008

ACCESSION NR. AP5048385

AUTHOR: Sytropyalova, R. Ya. (Engineer); Kharchenko, R. R. (Professor)

TITLE. Signal converters for magnetic recording and reproduction of metering information in analogue form

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 8, 1964, 1-8

TOPIC TAGS   magnetic tape recording, signal converter, converter system

ABSTRACT   The article is concerned with a short examination of the construc-

Card 1/2

L 8462-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048385

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute)

SUBMITTED   26Oct63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: EC, DP

NO REF SOV: 016   OTHER: 006   JPRS

Card 2/2

50 c

L 41182-65 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l) Pf-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5004677   S/0115/64/000/009/0058/0059   70

                                                                          18

AUTHOR: none   8

TITLE: Fourth scientific and technical conference on "Cybernation for the
improvement of measurement and inspection methods"

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 9, 1964, 58—59

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, electric measurement, electric quantity instrument,
digital computer, electronic equipment, electric engineering conference

ABSTRACT: The conference was held 1-4 July at the All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Metrology by the Section of Electrical Measurements of the Council on
the Problem of "Scientific Instrument Making" of the State Committee on Coordination
of Scientific Research Work in the USSR together with the All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Electrical Measurement Instruments and the Leningrad Regional
Administration of the Scientific and Technical Division of the Instrument Making
Industry. More than 400 delegates from 29 cities of the country participated.
Fifty-seven reports were heard and discussed. Reports were given by: P. V.
NOVITSKIY (Leningrad)--"Definition of the Concept of Informational Error in Measure-
ment and its Importance in Practical Use" and "On the Problem of the Average Informa-
tional Criterion of Accuracy Throughout the Entire Scale of an Instrument"; Ya. A.

Card 1/4

L 41182-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004677   /7

KUPERSHMIDT (Moscow)--"On Determination of the Criteria of Accuracy for Measurement
Devices"; S. M. MANDEL'SHTAM (Leningrad)--report on a new criterion of accuracy of
measurement instruments; P. F. PARSHIN (Leningrad)--report on optimization when
using Fourier transforms on electronic digital computers; S. P. DMITRIYEV, G. Ya.
DOLGINTSEVA and A. A. IGNATOV (Leningrad)--proposal of a new method for solving
problems of optimum filtering for non-stationary random signals and interference;
I. B. CHELPANOV--"Calculation of the Dynamic Characteristics of an Optimum Complex
Two-Channel System which Uses Signals from a Position Meter and from a Speed Meter";
R. A. POLUEKTOV (Leningrad)--"Optimum Periodic Correction in the Measurement of
Continuous Signals"; S. P. ADAMOVICH (Moscow)--"Analysis and Construction of Devices
for Correction of Non-linearity and Scaling for Unitary Codes; G. V. GORBLOVA
(Taganrog)--"A Method for Statistical Optimization in Graduating the Scales of
Electrical Measuring Instruments"; M. A. ZERUEL'MAN (Moscow)--"Analog-Digital Voltage
Converter with Automatic Error Correction"; B. N. KALINOVSKIY, V. S. KALENCHUK and
I. A. YANOVICH (Kiev)--"Automatic Monitoring of the Parameters of the Electrical
Signals of Complex Radio and Electronic Equipment"; V. P. PEROV (Moscow)--"Operational
Cybernetics as an Independent Scientific Specialization"; Ye. N. GIL'BO (Leningrad)--
"On the Problem of Effective Non-linear Scales"; A. I. MARKELOV (Moscow)--"Devices
for Preliminary Processing of the Results of Measurements Presented in the Form of

Card 2/4

L 41182-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004677   20

Graphic Recordings For Subsequent Introduction of the Information into Universal Digital Computers"; O. M. MOGILEVER and S. S. SOKOLOV (Leningrad)--"On a Method for Reducing Excess Information"; T. V. NIKOLAYEVA (Leningrad)--"A Device for Temporal Discretization of Continuous Signals"; A. A. LYOVIN and M. L. BULIS (Moscow)-- "Optimization of the Transmission of Telemetric Information as a Means for Raising the Efficiency and Eliminating Interference"; D. E. GUKOVSKIY (Moscow)--"On a Statistic Approach to the Detection of Events in Automatic Inspection"; M. I. LANIN (Leningrad)--"Method for Calculating the Holding Time of Communications in a Centralized Inspection System or Constant Servicing Time"; O. N. BRONSHTEYN, A. L. RAYKIN and V. V. RYKOV (Moscow)--"On a Single-Line Mass Service System with Losses"; V. M. SHLYANDIN (Penza)--report on circuit designs for direct compensation electrical digital measuring instruments; A. N. KOMOV (Novocherkassk)--report on a new method for compensation of digital bridges; M. N. GLAZOV (Leningrad)--report on the problem of voltage-to-angular rotation conversion; V. S. GUTNIKOV (Leningrad)--"Methods for Construction of Frequency Capacitance Pickups with a Linear Scale"; R. Ya. SYROPYATOVA and R. R. KHARCHENKO (Moscow)--report on the determination of the amplitude-frequency and phase characteristics of PFM and PWM modulators; Ye. I. TSHTYAKOV (Novocherkassk)--"The Phototransistor as a Switch for Electrical Measurement Purposes"; N. V. MALYGINA (Leningrad)--a report on ways for making universal equipment for measurement of current, voltage and power; P. P. ORNATSKIY and V. I. ZOZULYA (Kiev)--reports on the construction of static voltmeters, wattmeters and

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. L 41182-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004677   /5

phase meters; A. V. TRIKHANOV, I. G. SMYSHLYAYEV, N. I. SABLIN, V. M. RAZIN and V. A. GORBUNOV (Tomsk)--report on a device for automatic processing of the measurements of vibration amplitude of pneumatic hammers; L. K. RUKINA and V. G. FNORRING (Leningrad) --report on the development of a digital compensator for measuring pressure, force, etc.; N. B. DADUKINA (Leningrad)--report on a method for constructing frequency pickups for gas analysis; Ye. M. KARPOV, V. A. BRAZHNIKOV and B. Ya. LIKHTTSINDER (Kuybyshev)--reports on analysis and recording of boring speeds; Iu. V. PSHENICHNIKOV (Kuybyshev)--"A High Speed Voltage-to-Digital Code Converter for ac Pickups"; G. P. VIKHROV and V. K. ISAYEV (Vilna)--"A Highly Accurate Digital Peak-to-Peak Voltmeter"; and S. M. PERSIN (Leningrad)--"A Low Level Analog-Digital Voltage Converter."

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: EE, EC

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000   JPRS

 me

Card 4/4

L 19622-65   EEC-2/EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/EED-2   Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Pm-4/Pc-4/Pq-4/
.../RAEM(1)/ESD(dp)/ESD(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5001011   S/0115/64/000/011/0045/0049

AUTHOR: Syropyatova, R. Ya.; Kharchenko, R. R.   β

TITLE: Measuring the dynamic characteristics of pulse-frequency and pulse-
duration modulators

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1964, 45-49

TOPIC TAGS: PFM, PDM, pulse frequency modulation, pulse duration
modulation

ABSTRACT: A method for measuring the dynamic characteristics of PFM and

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001033

comparing the PDM pulses with sawtooth-generator pulses on

5 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

NO REF SOV:

L 2392 4-65   EEC-4/EEC(k)-2/EWT(d)   Pq-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5001060

AUTHOR: Yeryanov, Y. N. (Engineer) Kharchenko, P. P. (Professor)

TITLE: Measuring converters of electric quantities into pulse frequency

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1965, 48-53

TOPIC TAGS: measuring instrument, analog digital converter

ABSTRACT: Based on 1959-64 Soviet and a few Western publications, a review
is presented of the principles of operation of linear converters of electric
quantities into pulse frequency used for measuring purposes. A general formula
for the error in such converters is evolved. The open-loop d-c voltage-to-
pulse-frequency converter is regarded as fundamental. an RC-multivibrator
converter is described in particular detail. the
desirability of using Si transistors and temperature stabilization is mentioned;
principal technical characteristics are indicated. The operation of a blocking

L 29924-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003069

oscillator as a controllable frequency generator is briefly discussed as well as
... with a periodic integration of the ...
... usually have a feedback ...
... meters   The latest ...
... integrator with a pulse ...
... the output ...
... description of two-voltage ...
...

ASSOCIATION: Mcskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Pow r-
... institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: E C.

NO REF SOV: 013   OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

KHARCHENKO, R.R. (Moskva)

Measuring analog converters. Avtometrila no.1:45-56 '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

L 27782-66   EWT(d)/EWP(1)   IJP(c)   GG/BB

SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/66/000/001/0017/0027

ACC NR: AP6013009

AUTHOR: Yevlanov, Yu. N. (Moscow); Kharchenko, R. R. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring linear constant voltage to frequency and voltage to pulse length converters with pulsed feedback [Paper presented at the 7th All-Union Conference on Automatic Control and Methods of Electrical Measurements held in Novosibirsk in September 1965]

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 1, 1966, 17-27

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, feedback amplifier, linear automatic control

ABSTRACT: This paper offers the general theory, circuit diagrams, operating characteristics, error estimates, and a description of prototype operations of strictly linear converters which transform constant voltages either into variable frequency or pulse length output signals. The outline of the principles used for the design of the converters is followed by an analysis of the requirements imposed on the individual elements, and a description of the optimum parameter relationships. In the 0.05 – 5 V range the two converters tested showed a 0.1% (0.05%) nonlinearity, 0.1% (0.05%) stability in 4 hrs. of operation following a 20 min warm up period, and a 0.2% (0.2%) temperature stability in +20 – 50C temperature range. The speed of response of these converters will be discussed in a subsequent article. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 16Sep65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003
UDC: 681.142.621

Card 1/1

L 46288-66
ACC NR: AP6015209   SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/65/000/001/0045/0056

AUTHOR: Kharchenko, R. R. (Moscow)   3

ORG: none

TITLE: Analog measuring transducers

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 1, 1965, 45-56

TOPIC TAGS: measuring instrument, primary detector, measuring transducer, sensor

ABSTRACT: Based on 1946-65 Soviet published sources, this review briefly presents the state of the art and formulates a few research problems in the theory and construction of analog measuring transducers. The latter are treated in a broad sense and include multi-input elements, electric-to-electric, and nonelectric-to-electric measurand-to-signal transducers (primary and secondary).

UDC: 62-503

Card 1/2

L 46288-66   0
ACC NR: AP6015209

These problems are briefly considered: Taring (calibration) and accuracy of transducers (systemization of existing and development of new methods are desirable; establishment of accuracy classes for transducers is necessary; analysis of errors). Measuring servo-transducers (static and astatic, with input and output variables of the same or different kinds). Dynamic characteristics of transducers (clarification of intrinsic dynamic characteristics, methods of their measurement, and methods of experimental-data processing are needed; an investigation of dynamic characteristics of function generators and modulators is important). Special problems: connection between measuring instruments and computers, conversion of R into E or I, linearization and scaling of measuring circuits. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Sep64 / ORIG REF: 039

L S

Card 2/2

PYATNITSKIY, I.V.; KHARCHENKO, R.S.

- Extraction of citrate and tartrate complexes of metals in the presence of diisoamylamine. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.9:1115 '62.   (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.
           (Organometallic compounds)

PYATNITSKIY, I.V.; KHARCHENKO, R.S.

Extraction of the citrate complex of iron (111) in the presence
of tri-n-butylamine. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.9:967-973 '63.

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko.

(MIRA 17:4)

PYATNITSKIY, I.V.; KHARCHENKO, R.S.

Extraction of citrate complexes of metals in the presence
of tributylamine. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.3:311-312 '64.

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im T.G. Shevchenko.

(MIRA 17:10)

PYATNITSKIY, I.V.; KHARCHENKO, R.S.

Effect of strong electrolytes on the extraction by amyl
alcohol of a tributylaminocitrate complex of iron. Ukr.
khim. zhur. 30 no.4:416-418 '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko.

KHARCHENKO, S.

Fundamental method in the training of personnel. Grazhd.av.
12 no.8:10-11 Ag '55.
    (Aeronautics, Commercial)   (Employees, Training of) (MIRA 15:8)

KHARCHENKC, S. I.

33608   Mekhanizm Oformleniya Epilepticheskogo Sucorozhnogo Pristupa. (Eksperim.
Issledovaniye). Trudy Kurskogo Gos. Med. In-ta, T. 11, Vyp. 2, 1948,
C. 167-74

SC: Letopis'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

KHARCHENKO, S. I.

KHARCHENKO, S. I. -- "Investigation of Losses and Flow of Melted Waters (Based on Material from DNIGL)." Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service, Council of Ministers USSR. State Order of Labor Red Banner Hydrological Inst. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956

KHARCHENKO, S.I.

Investigation of the loss of snow meltwaters and their runoff rate.
Trudy GGI no.57:5-53 '56.   (MLRA 10:6)
                (Yerik Valley--Runoff)

KHARCHENKO, S.I.

Formation of spring floods in steppes of the lower Don Valley.
Trudy GGI no.71:5-35 '59.
(Don Valley--Floods)   (MIRA 12:5)

KHARCHENKO, S.I.

   Water balance of drainage basins in zones of deficient
moisture. Trudy GGI no.73:55-89 '60.   (MIRA 13:6)
            (Sal Steppe--Hydrology)

KHARCHENKO, S.N. [Kharchenko, S.M.]

Antibiotic properties of species of the section Monoverticillata, genus Penicillium, isolated from rhizosphere of agricultural plants in the Ukraine. Report No. 3: Effect of species of the section Monoverticillata, genus Penicillium, on the germination of cabbage seeds and on certain bacterial plant diseases. Mikrobiol.zhur. 23 no.1:46-50 '61.   (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR.
          (PENICILLIUM)   (PLANTS, EFFECT OF ANTIBIOTICS ON)
               (BACTERIA, PHYTOPATHOGENIC)

KHARCHENKO, S.I.

Methodology of predicting spring runoff in the Don River basin.
Trudy GGI no.82:3-33 '62.   (MIRA 15:6)
                        (Don Valley--Runoff)

CHEBOTAREV, A.I.; KHARCHENKO, S.I.

Effect of autumn plowing on runoff. Trudy GGI   no.22:34-49
'62.   (MIRA 15:6)
                         (Runoff)   (Plowing)

KHARCHENKO, S.i.; GROMOVA, R.V.; TEPTSOV, M.V.

Flood in the Kan, Agul, and Biryusa Rivers in August 1960 and
methodology of calculating the runoff of rain.   Trudy GGI no.99:177-
194 '62.   (MIRA 1ᵣ:9)
         (Kan River—Floods)   (Biryusa River—Floods)

KHARCHENKO, S.I.; ROO, S.S.

Experimental studies of the infiltration capacity of drainage
areas and prospects for calculating changes in rainwater losses
in calculating flood flows. Trudy GGI no.107:112-135 '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Soil absorption) (Runoff)

KHARCHENKO, S.I.

Heat and water balance method for a basis of irrigation norms.
Trudy GGI no.125:3-33 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KHARCHENKO, S.I.; KHARCHENKO, K.I.

Total evaporation from the soil under conditions of a zone of insufficient moisture and the methodology of calculating it.
Trudy GGI no.125:34-57 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KHARCHENKO, S.I.; TISHCHENKO, P.V.

Methodology of lysimetric research on irrigated lands.
Trudy GGI no.125:58-68 '65.

Experimental studies of the elements of water balance on
irrigated lands of the Lower Don Irrigation System.
Ibid.:121-165   (MIRA 18:12)

MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; KHARCHENKO, S.K.

Accounting for nonadditivity of molecular interactions in the lattice model of a solution. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.10:2372-2379 O '64.   (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; KHARCHENKO, S.K.; BAZIN, A.G.

Study of the binary system: water -tri -n-butylphosphate and
water - di - n -butylphosphoric acid. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR
no.7:50-56 '62   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR, Novosibirsk.

MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; KHARCHENKO, S.K.

      Study of the ternary system water - tri-n-butyl phosphate -
di-n-butylphosphoric acid. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk
no.1:70-82 '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

      1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo Otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.
             (Butyl phosphates)   (Phosphoric acid)
                (Phase rule and equilibrium)

MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; KHARCHENKO, S.K.; NAZIN, A.G.

   Extraction equilibria and the theory of nonelectrolyte solu-
   tions. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 14:76-86 '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

KHARCHENKO, S.M.

Stimulating effect of the culture liquid of Penicillium sp. on germination of cotton and wheat seeds. Nauk. zap. Kyiv. un. 16 no.20:147-152 '57   (MIRA 13:3)
        (Penicillium) (Cotton)
            (Wheat)

KHARCHENKO, S.M. [Kharchenko, S.M.]

Controlled cultivation of Penicillium sp. by the method of forced antagonism. Mikrobiol. zhur. 20 no.3:37-41 '58   (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii i antibiotikov Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. T.G. Shevchenko.
          (PENICILLIUM)
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